

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 46 of 1890.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNA,
Received up to 18th November 1890.

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**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 23rd October, received on the 17th November, contains the following dialogue, in Urdu, between a European and his Muhammadan khansáma or butler :—

Imaginary conversation between a European and his butler regarding the National Congress. Circulation, 425 copies.

*European.*—Damn India, Bradlaugh, Digby and the National Congress. They want to turn us out of Hindustán. Khansáma, do you know anything about the conversation between Raim Bakhsh (Rám Bakhsh) and Farid-ud-din ?

*Khansáma.*—Yes, sir; Rahim Bakhsh was my predecessor in office when you were at Rae Bareli and Farid——

*European.*—No, no; I am speaking of the Congress.

*Khansáma.*—[(Confused.) *This is the same word on account of which the European refused to see that talúqdár the day before yesterday.*]

My only business is to serve European gentlemen. I don't trouble myself about such things. I cannot even pronounce that word properly.

*European.*—(Looking attentively at the *khansáma*.)  
What?

*Khansáma.*—My lord, that is a very bad thing. We Musalmáns look upon it as *harám*.

*European.*—Well, what is *harám*?

*Khansáma.*—Pollution, unholy.

*European.*—(Smiling.) You are right, you are right. What is your name? I shall contribute an article to the *London Times* in your name, the heading of the article being “Congress *harám*.”

*Munshi.*—(From his seat in next office room.) Sir, *harám* is an Arabic word, and therefore it is necessary to put the word *ul* before it: we say *Muharam-ul-harám*. In the same way the heading of your article should be “Congress-*ul-harám*.”

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 16th November, refers to the comments of the *Hindú* newspaper of Madras on the silence of the congressionists in this country during the last eight or nine months, and observes that their silence was due to the circumstance that this year England was the chief scene of Congress agitation, and that Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán, Mr. Beck, and other opponents offered little opposition. Both the congressionists and the anticongressionists in this country have been busy this year in sending memorials to Parliament in support of, and in opposition to, Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill. Although the *Pioneer* gave Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán and his followers great help, which had the semblance of Government aid, and even the chaprásis of many Deputy Collectors and Tahsildárs assisted them in obtaining signatures for their memorials, they



were able to send only six memorials bearing 40,000 signatures in all. On the other hand, the congressionists forwarded over 900 memorials bearing 430,000 signatures. However, if the congressionists have taken some rest this year after the severe exertions made by them for some years past, no one should grudge it, especially as next year they will have to put forth all their energies. The *Hindústáni* then refers to the preparations made at Calcutta for the coming Congress, and praises the son of Rájá Rájendra Lál Mullick and Mr. Palit, Barrister-at-law, for giving free use of their spacious gardens and buildings to the Reception Committee for three months. The *Hindústáni* is glad to learn that the landlords in Bengal are ready to support the Congress, and says that it will be a happy day for this country when the landlords in other provinces follow their example. Blessed be the National Congress which has enabled men of different races and creeds, who used to quarrel with each other for most trifling matters, to meet together under the same roof for a common purpose.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 10th November, impresses upon the Congress Reception Committee at Calcutta the importance of practising strict economy in all its expenses, and suggests that the present system of election of delegates should be improved. The *Bhárat Jiwan* is glad to see that the Congress leaders have devoted their attention to the encouragement of social reform in accordance with Lord Dufferin's advice, and asks them to establish joint stock companies with a view of improving trade and industries and ameliorating the condition of the people.

Circulation,  
1,500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th November, referring to the rumour that Rájá Rájendra Lál Mitra, L. L. D., and C. I. E., will be president of the the next National Congress and Mr. George Yule that of the Reception Committee, expresses approval of the selections made.

Presidents of the next  
National Congress and  
Reception Committee.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th November, Comments on Mr. Kipling's article in the *Contemporary Review*. advertizing to the substance, given by *Amrita Bazár Patrika*, of Mr. Kipling's article published in the *Contemporary Review*, observes that apparently Mr. Kipling has been influenced in his views by prejudice and race feeling. Nothing could be more preposterous than to declare that the administration in India is better than that in England, when the natives are strongly ventilating their grievances and appealing to the British nation for their redress. Natives are a very grateful people. If their condition were satisfactory, they would never make any complaints against Government. Mr. Kipling says that the National Congress has been established by schoolboys! This shows that he knows nothing about the movement. He thinks that those Members of Parliament who take an interest in Indian affairs are fools. It is a matter of deep regret and surprise that a man who has such thoughts should be a Member of Parliament. No doubt every good British statesman and politician should make a point of oppressing natives and maintaining invidious distinctions between them and Europeans. If a majority of the Members of Parliament shared Mr. Kipling's views, they would surpass even Taimur, Changez Khán and Nadir Sháh.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 11th November, The Czarewitch's visit to India. with reference to the approaching visit of the Czarewitch to this country, expresses surprise that neither the Government of India nor the Anglo-Indian community has made any arrangements for his reception. The *Hindústán* thinks that a suitable reception should be accorded to him, and observes that the object of his visit has not yet transpired, and that it remains to be seen what impressions this country and the people will make on his mind.

Circulation,  
800 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 16th November, observes that, through fear of Mr. Bradlaugh's questions in Parliament, the Government of India has pro- Payment of compensation to chiefs in Bundelkhand.



promised to pay compensation to the Mahārājas of Datia and other states in Bundelkhand for their lands appropriated for the Indian Midland Railway. But it is rumoured that the Political Agent has gone to the states and is endeavouring to induce the proprietors of the lands by threats to abandon their claims to compensation. If the rumour is well-founded, the conduct of the Political Agent is unjustifiable. Like private individuals, Government officers should be honest in their dealings with other persons.

The *Sitāra-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 5th November,

Circulation,  
125 copies.

Alleged theft and murder committed by one Zolus Legrand, an American, in charge of the Public Works Department in the Ajaigarh state.

on the authority of its Ajaigarh correspondent, complains that one Zolus Legrand, an American, who was placed in charge of the Public Works Department in the state by the Mahārāja, about three months ago, and was treated with great kindness by His Highness, entered the house of a Bráhma widow on the 19th October, at night, by means of a ladder. As he endeavoured to administer chloroform to her, she suddenly awoke from her sleep and commenced crying. He at once assaulted her with a sword and cruelly wounded her in 19 places in her body. Hearing the noise, some neighbours went to her house, but Legrand escaped, leaving behind him the case of his sword and a bag containing a phial of chloroform and implements used for housebreaking. Sardár Nonihál Singh, the Názim of the state, heard of the incident at 1 A.M. and at once went to her house. On his arrival he found her alive, and she showed him her wounds, but could not speak, and breathed her last ten minutes after. The matter was reported to the Mahārāja, and Legrand was arrested at his house. He surrendered the blood-stained sword with which he had committed the murder and confessed his guilt. He was put into the lock-up and awaits his trial.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 15th November,

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The same.

republishes the article of the *Sitāra-i-Hind* and observes that steps should be taken to regulate the sale of chloroform. If it fell into



the hands of thieves, and they made free use of it, they would play havoc with the lives of the people. It is a matter of surprise that the correspondents of Anglo-Indian newspapers in native states, who are always ready to contribute most unimportant information regarding the states to those newspapers, have not published an account of the unfortunate incident above referred to. The fact is, that they do not like to give publicity to the misconduct of Europeans in native states, and that if they ever refer to such incidents, they give false versions with a view to save their countrymen from blame. The *Morning Post* lately stated that a Rájput, on his arrival at the Kathiawar station on the Jalia railway, left his wife at the station and himself went to a neighbouring village. On his return he found that she had been ill-treated by the railway employés during his absence, and in a fit of rage killed her and four railway employés. It appears from a letter received from Pandit Deoraj at Jodhpur that the above news is utterly unfounded. There is no Jalia railway nor any Kathiawar station. There is a Jahalia station in Marwar, and a false rumour regarding the occurrence of such an incident at that place was spread last year. Apparently the same rumour has now been revived by the *Morning Post*. Anglo-Indian newspapers often publish most unfounded rumours, but still they accuse native papers of spreading such rumours.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
94 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 10th November, regrets to say that European soldiers who kill natives either escape scot-free or are sentenced to fine, which never exceeds Rs. 100. The undue partiality shown to Europeans in mixed cases has shaken the faith of natives in British justice. The *Amrita Bazár Patrika* and other native newspapers have repeatedly commented on the miscarriages of justice in such cases, and Mr. Bradlaugh even drew the attention of Parliament to the evil, but nothing has yet been done by Government. Natives are highly annoyed at the

Case of a European soldier who committed rape on a native girl at Ránikhet.



indifference of Government in this matter. Indeed, the failures of justice in mixed cases and heavy taxation are the two principal grievances of the people under British rule. Although both the Christian religion and the Indian Penal Code provide capital punishment for a murderer, no European has ever been hanged for murdering a native. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction that the European Judges in these provinces are not actuated by race feeling to the same extent as in other provinces. Some months ago a European soldier, who had assaulted a native, was punished by the Magistrate of Moradabad. Lately a European soldier committed rape on a young native girl twelve or thirteen years old at Ranikhet, and was placed before Mr. Giles, Senior Assistant Commissioner, for trial. As the accused did not like to be sent up to the High Court for trial, he was tried by Mr. Giles, who sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment. All honour is due to Mr. Giles. If all European Magistrates and Judges were just and impartial like him, British rule would be much more popular with natives than it is at present.

A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the

Circulation,  
380 copies.

Alleged inadequate punishment inflicted by the Magistrate on a native Christian accused of personating a police officer, Roorkee.

14th November, states that in October last two chaukidárs of Roorkee induced a native Christian to personate the sub-inspector of police and to hold an inquiry into the case of the wife of a Muhammadan religious mendicant in a neighbouring village. The native Christian was promised remuneration by the chaukidárs for his services. On their arrival in the village the so-called sub-inspector received presents from the villagers, and the mendicant was beaten and some money forcibly taken from him. The matter came to the notice of the Roorkee police, and the three men were committed to the Magistrate, who sentenced the Christian to one month's imprisonment and the two chaukidárs to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each. The Christian was so leniently dealt with, because he said that he did not personate the sub-inspector, and that his object was to settle the



dispute. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* observes that the leniency shown him by the Magistrate is due to his religion. Had he not been a Christian, he would have been committed to the Sessions and the Judge would have made an example of him.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 10th November, on the authority of a Jhānsi correspondent, states that the people in the Jhānsi Division have been ordered to surrender their arms within three weeks, and that the disarmament has been found necessary on account of the frequent occurrence of dakaitis in that division, particularly in the Lalitpur district. The Thakurs living in Lalitpur are notorious robbers. The writer praises the district authorities at Jhānsi for the sanitary arrangements and other local improvements introduced by them since the 10th June 1886, on which date the town was annexed to British territories. When the place was under the rule of the Mahārāja of Gwalior, its condition was very unsatisfactory, the streets having been neglected and unclean.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th November, praises the British Government for putting a stop to the misrule which existed under the old native kings, providing perfect security of life and property for the people, and encouraging the spread of education and enlightenment; but regrets to say that widespread corruption and bribery prevail among the officials in all branches of the public service, and urges that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the evil and to make suggestions for its removal. The mere reform of the police will not do; police officials will hardly be able to keep their hands clean when they see officials in other departments freely receiving bribes.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The *Khichri Samāchār* (Mirzapur), of the 8th November, complains that although butchers have been forbidden by the Mirzapur authorities to take kine to

Quarrel between the  
Hindús and some butch-  
ers at Mirzapur.



their houses through the city, they continue to do so. On the 4th idem in the afternoon, when a herd of 12 kine was being taken through the city by some butchers, one of them, named Bakas, so cruelly beat a cow near Tirmohani that it sat down; they then again commenced beating it cruelly in order to make it stand. The Hindús remonstrated with them, on which they said that they were butchers and that the kine would be slaughtered and asked the Hindús to buy and save the animals, if they were true Hindús. Crowds of men soon assembled at the place. Eleven kine were taken away by the butchers, and the cow which lay on the ground and was hardly worth Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 was purchased by one Madan Lál for Rs. 34. Madho Prasád, Secretary to the Desh Hitkárni Sabha, succeeded in dispersing the crowds by assuring them that he would arrange for the purchase of the other kine, and thus riots were avoided. He telegraphed the matter to the District Magistrate, who was at Chunár, at night, and the District Magistrate sent orders to the City Inspector of Police to make an inquiry. In the afternoon of the 5th November the butchers agreed to sell the other kine for Rs. 290 and went home to fetch the animals, but never returned. The City Inspector made a local inquiry on the 6th idem and examined about 30 Hindús. Madho Prasád repeatedly asked the City Inspector to take down the statement of Mahabir, constable, who was on duty at Tirmohani at the time of quarrel, in his presence, but the City Inspector did not do so and said that the constable would be examined at the police station. Negotiations were resumed about the purchase of the kine on the 8th November, but were unsuccessful, as the butchers demanded a still higher price than before.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th November, referring to the criminal prosecution instituted by a sub-inspector of police in the Etah district against the *Agra Punch* for libel, states that the proprietor, the editor and the correspondent of the paper have all been convicted and punished by the Joint Magis-

*Agra Punch* libel case.

Circulation,  
400 copies.



trate at Agra, the proprietor being sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5 and the editor and the correspondent to simple imprisonment for three months and one year respectively. Appeals have been filed before the Sessions Judge and the prisoners released on bail. It is to be hoped that the case of the editor will receive special consideration from the Judge, inasmuch as an editor only publishes the information he receives from his correspondents.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústán*, (Kálákankar), of the 12th November, regrets to learn, from a communication received from Benares, that the Commissioner has been bringing undue official pressure to bear upon the native bankers and traders in connection with the raising of funds for the establishment of a Lady Dufferin Hospital at that place. The Commissioner convened a meeting of them and asked them to raise two lakhs of rupees for the purpose; but they replied that their condition was unsatisfactory on account of decline of trade, and that it would be difficult to collect such a large amount from public subscription. When Sir Auckland Colvin paid a visit to Benares in September last, another meeting was convened by the Commissioner at Nandesar House. The District Magistrate and Dr. Hooper also attended the meeting. The native bankers and traders present were told that it would not be well for them if sufficient funds were not raised for the proposed female hospital, and that His Honor would not see them if they did not at once raise Rs. 50,000. They again made the same objection as before but it was not accepted, and a subscription list was at once opened. With great difficulty subscriptions aggregating Rs. 48,000 were promised. The Commissioner again told the gentlemen present to quickly contribute Rs. 2,000 more, as the time for His Honor's departure was drawing near, otherwise His Honor would leave without seeing them. But as they had already promised more than they could afford to pay, the Commissioner's threat was unheeded and the fixed sum of Rs. 50,000 was not made up. The Lieuten-



ant-Governor went away to the railway station without seeing them. The Commissioner, being displeased with them, left the meeting and went to the railway station to see His Honor off. Some of them followed him and had the honour of paying their respects to the Lieutenant-Governor at the station. Subsequently the Commissioner held another meeting, and the District Superintendent of Police sent two constables to the house of each of those gentlemen who did not attend the previous meeting to bring him to the meeting by 10 o'clock. In this way attendance was secured and funds raised to the amount of Rs. 60,000. Some men had to increase the amounts they had formerly promised. Now the knife will be applied to the throats of the poorer classes to make up the deficiency. Could anything be more oppressive and high-handed than the method adopted at Benares for the collection of subscriptions? The *Hindústán* is not inclined to believe that Benares officers are collecting subscriptions in such an objectionable way, but if the statements of its correspondent are true, the proceedings of the officers are very regrettable. There are already two female hospitals at Benares, one connected with the Prince of Wales' Hospital, and another established by a European lady who received Rs. 40,000 from England and locally raised Rs. 6,000 for the purpose, and therefore there is no urgent need for another female hospital at that place. It is true that the proposed hospital is intended for the benefit of native women, and that the Commissioner or any other European officer has no selfish object in view; but the funds should be raised by persuasion and not by such threats as these, that if they did not contribute, the Lieutenant-Governor would not see them, they would not be allowed to go to England, they would not be invited to the Prince of Wales' garden parties, and so forth.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th November, says that Honorary Magistrates, as a rule, are sycophants and have no sense of self-respect. They pocket every insult offered to them by the District Magistrates who have got them appointed to

Haji Sayyid Nazir Husain, Honorary Magistrate, and the City Magistrate of Lucknow.

Circulation,  
500 copies.



the posts, while they punish offenders with undue severity and ill-treat their neighbours and other persons. Haji Sayyid Nazir Husain of Lucknow is the first Honorary Magistrate who has been found to possess a sense of self-respect. He readily tendered his resignation on account of his misunderstanding with the City Magistrate. The Deputy Commissioner did not accept the resignation and desired him to withdraw it. But he refused to withdraw it until Mr. Cobb acknowledged his mistake and expressed regret for his conduct. At last Mr. Cobb did so, and the Haji withdrew his resignation. The Haji cannot be too highly praised for his courage and firmness; and Mr. Cobb, too, deserves praise for acknowledging his mistake.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for October, complains of the alleged partiality and indulgence shown to Europeans by European Judges and juries in mixed cases, and urges that such cases should be tried by juries composed equally of Europeans and natives.

The *Khichri Samákhár* (Mirzapur), of the 8th November, publishes the petition, submitted by Tarak Nath Chandra and Kailash Nath Chandra, joint lessees of some mauzas in the Mahárája of Benares' Family Domains. The petition complains of the alleged illegal and high-handed proceedings of Munshi Krishna Chand, the principal revenue officer in the Mahárája's Domains, and urges that the Deputy Superintendent should transfer the clerks in the office at Korh, who have long been there or who are related to each other, to other places.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 8th November, urges that the Viceroy should make Delhi or Agra his headquarters, as the two places are situated in the centre of India and are nearer to

A suggestion regarding the transfer of the headquarters of the Government of India, from Calcutta to Delhi or Agra.



Simla, the north-west frontier and the native states in Rájputána, than Calcutta.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 13th November,

Circulation,  
225 copies.

Mr. Justice Mahmud's suggestion regarding the appeals of prisoners to the High Court.

approves of Mr. Justice Mahmud's proposal, and urges that convicts should be allowed to appear before the High Court under police surveil-

lance at the hearing of their appeals, and that Government should engage the services of pleaders at public expense to prosecute the appeals instituted by the poorer convicts through the Jail Superintendents.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 23rd October, re-

Circulation,  
425 copies.

Alleged hostility of Manchester to the Indian Cotton Mills.

ceived on the 17th November, contains a cartoon in which a heavy roller, marked the interests of Manchester,

is represented as being drawn in a flower garden, marked the Indian factories. The letter-press is:—Reform or Destruction ?

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 14th November, publishes a

Circulation,  
206 copies.

*Raisu-l-Akhbár* and the religious quarrel between the Shias and Sunnis of Lucknow.

communication from a Lucknow correspondent who, in answer to the comments of the *Raisu-l-Akhbár* on

the religious quarrel between the Shias and Sunnis of Lucknow, says that Government should expect no aid from an ungrateful people like the Shias, who are ready to abuse the Khalifas to whose efforts the old prosperity of Islam was mainly due. The *Raisu-l-Akhbár* does not think that the City Magistrate of Lucknow committed any mistake in rejecting the prosecution presented by the Sunnis against the printer and the publisher of the objectionable book. It does not see anything objectionable in the application of terms like dogs, pigs, &c., to the Khalifas, while it considers that the Sunni newspapers which have accused the old Shia kings of Oudh of tyranny and bigotry are liable to prosecution for libel. The Oudh kings were the descendants of a Neshapur pedlar who rose to high rank under the Moghal emperors at Delhi. His offspring were appointed Governors of Oudh, but afterwards became independent



rulers. Lord Dalhousie was obliged to annex Oudh on account of the misrule which prevailed under their rule in the province. The *Raisu-l-Akhbár* has frequently quoted the *Azád* in its support, but the editor of the *Azád* is not regarded as their leader by the Sunnis of Lucknow. His newspaper represents the views of Munshi Athar Ali, who has given him free lodgings in his house, and of the Munshi's friends, and cares more for the good-will of Government than for his conscience and honesty.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 5th November, censures the Hindús and Musalmáns of Aligarh for the recent growth of mutual animosity among them, and asks the leaders of the two communities to make a reconciliation, warning them that otherwise they will get into trouble.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 11th November, on the authority of a Gházipur correspondent, complains that the chaprasi of the tahsildár's office at Zamania levy blackmail from poor ox-drivers. When a chaprasi finds an ox carrying a burden, he forcibly throws down the burden and orders the driver to take the animal to the tahsili, saying that cattle are required by Government for military transport service in Burma. After going two or three miles the chaprasi takes eight annas or a rupee from the driver as a *douceur*, and then lets him go with his animal. In this way the chaprasis have extorted Rs. 18, Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 from the ox-drivers in Gahmar, Raskeha, and Nauli respectively. (The Gházipur correspondent of the *Bhārat Jīvan*, Benares, of the 10th November, makes the same complaint.)

The same paper, on the authority of the same correspondent, gives an account of the way in which a postal peon was robbed of Rs. 500 in October last on his way from Gházipur to Dildárnagar, and accuses the police of dereliction of duty. The village chaukidárs are busy tending their pigs during the day and do not keep watch even at night.



The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 16th November, says that cholera has decreased in the eastern part of Lucknow but that it still continues unabated in the western part. As no Europeans live in the latter part, the municipal officials do not take the trouble to make proper sanitary arrangements there. The Hazratganj road, which is much frequented by Europeans, is well watered every day, while the principal streets in the Chauk, Nakhas and Saadatganj are never watered. During the present period of sickness the municipal dispensaries at Saadatganj and Chaupatian have rendered an invaluable aid to the people living in those parts of the city.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The same paper, referring to the King's Unani Hospital at the Chauk in Lucknow, says that Hakim Haidar Husain, who is in charge of the hospital, is really a very able native physician and has made the hospital greatly popular with the people. If the European local authorities took any interest in the institution, its utility would be greatly increased. It costs nothing to Government and is entirely supported from the income of a charitable endowment of one of the late Oudh kings. There are some shops which belong to the hospital building, but the Nazul Department has unjustly taken possession of the shops and keeps to itself the rent derived from the traders who occupy them. If the shops were restored to the hospital, an increase in its income would enable it to do more good to the people. The hospital committee should make an application to the authorities for the surrender of the shops.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 14th November, refers to the case of an orphan who killed his younger brother, and to that of a man who poisoned his children owing to poverty, and observes that thousands of men quietly die of starvation every year. It is the duty of Government to provide relief for the old, the halt and the blind, who are unable to earn a

Circulation,  
219 copies.



livelihood ; but the duty has been neglected by Government. The police only get them buried when they die. The *Ázád* approves of the orphanages established by the Arya Samaj of Bareilly and the Musalmáns of Moongher, inasmuch as the institutions provide food and clothing for orphans and save them from falling into the hands of Christian missions. More such institutions should be established, and Hindús and Musalmáns should refrain from sending their sons to mission schools for education, as the study of the Bible sometimes shakes the faith of the boys in their own religions and induces them to adopt the Christian religion.

#### EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 11th November, says that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, in his review of the annual report submitted by the Director of Public Instruction on the eve of his departure to England, observes that "The desire for English education is very strong, and the Director appears to think that it requires rather check than stimulus." What can be expected from a Director who entertains such views ? Does the Director of Public Instruction in the Panjáb receive his pay from the Educational Department for devising measures to check the spread of education ? The Panjáb Government, too, is not free from blame for entrusting the management of the Educational Department to such an unsympathetic man. An Englishman, who expresses a desire for checking education, only shows his narrowmindedness.

The same paper expresses surprise that Mr. Nesfield, Inspector of Schools, has suspended Maulvi Vazir Ahmad, second master of the Moradabad High School, for publishing and selling books in the name of his brother, while Mr. Nesfield himself appears to have published and sold books last year. Before suspending the Maulvi he should have got himself suspended by the Local Government.



What punishment does Pandit Lakshmi Shankar deserve who freely publishes books?

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 10th November, is glad to learn that the Panjáb Government has founded some scholarships with a view to encourage the study of agriculture among the sons of cultivators, and hopes that other Governments will follow the good example set by that Government. The *Almora Akhbár* refers to the scarcity of grain and cattle and to the unsatisfactory condition of cultivators, and urges that agricultural training should be introduced into every school and college and that steps should be taken to lower the price of cattle.

Circulation,  
94 copies.

#### RAILWAY.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th November, on the authority of an Aligarh correspondent, complains that, on the 4th idem, Lála Janki Prasád, a respectable resident of Háthras, obtained a second class ticket at Aligarh for Háthras. But when he went to a second class carriage to take his seat, the Europeans in the carriage did not allow him to enter the carriage, saying it was not intended for the use of niggers. He then went to another second class carriage, but received the same treatment from the European occupants of that carriage. He had therefore to travel in the intermediate class. It would be well if separate second class accommodation were provided for native passengers.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Establishment of scholarships by the Panjáb Government for the sons of cultivators.

Alleged need for separate second class accommodation for respectable natives.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                             | LOCALITY.   | LANGUAGE.      | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.    | DATE OF PAPER.             | DATE OF RECEIPT.           | CIRCULATION.                                     |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <i>Agra Akhbār</i>                | Agra        | Urdu           | Weekly                        | Tajamm-ul-Husain,     | 1890, Nov. 14th            | Nov. 16th                  | 206 copies.                                      |
| 2   | <i>Agra Punch</i>                 | "           | "              | "                             | Amir Khān             | " 12th                     | " 18th                     | 200 "                                            |
| 3   | <i>Akbbār-i-Ālam</i>              | Meerut      | "              | "                             | Muqarrab Husain Khān. | " 11th                     | " 15th                     | 63 "                                             |
| 4   | <i>Ālam-i-Tuswīr</i>              | Cawnpore    | "              | "                             | Rahmat-ul-lah         | " 11th & 15th,             | " 16th                     | 200 "                                            |
| 5   | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i> | Aligarh     | Urdu-Eng-lish. | Bi-weekly                     | Alim-ul-lah           | " 11th & 15th,             | " 14th & 18th,             | 487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 6   | <i>Almora Akhbār</i>              | Almora      | Hindi          | Weekly                        | Sadā Nand             | " 10th                     | " 12th                     | 94 copies.                                       |
| 7   | <i>Amir-ul-Akbbār</i>             | Meerut      | Urdu           | "                             | Amir Ali              | " 8th                      | " "                        | 200 "                                            |
| 8   | <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>             | Lucknow     | "              | "                             | Kishun Lal            | " "                        | " "                        | 159 "                                            |
| 9   | <i>Āzād</i>                       | "           | "              | "                             | Ahmad Ali             | " 14th                     | " 16th                     | 219 "                                            |
| 10  | <i>Bhārat Jwan</i>                | Benares     | Hindi          | "                             | Rām Krishn Varmā,     | " 10th                     | " 13th                     | 1,500 "                                          |
| 11  | <i>Bhārat Sudasha Pravartak.</i>  | Farukhabad, | "              | Monthly                       | Nārāyan Dās           | For October                | " 14th                     | 475 "                                            |
| 12  | <i>Chamanist 'n Sidāqat</i>       | Unao        | Urdu           | "                             | Yāqūb Ali             | " "                        | " 18th                     | 584 "                                            |
| 13  | <i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>          | Bareilly    | "              | Weekly                        | Thākur Prasād         | Nov. 8th                   | " 13th                     | 250 "                                            |
| 14  | <i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandar-i</i>       | Rāmpur      | "              | "                             | Muhammad Husain       | " 10th                     | " 12th                     | 450 "                                            |
| 15  | <i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>               | Agra        | "              | Tri-monthly,                  | Amin-ul-din           | " "                        | " "                        | 70 "                                             |
| 16  | <i>Hindustān</i>                  | Kālākankar, | Hindi          | Daily                         | Gur Datt Sukla        | " 11th, 12th, 15th & 16th. | " 12th, 13th, 16th & 17th. | 500 "                                            |
| 17  | <i>Hindustāni</i>                 | Lucknow     | Urdu           | Weekly                        | Ganga Prasad Varmā.   | " 16th                     | " 17th                     | 300 "                                            |



|    |                       |                          |                           |                                 |                        |                   |                                                  |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 18 | Jaipur Gazette        | ... Jaipur               | ... Hindi-Urdu, Bi-weekly | ... Mahávir Prasád              | ... Nov. 5th           | ... Nov. 14th     | 100 copies.                                      |
| 29 | Kanauj Punch          | ... Kanauj               | ... Bi-monthly            | ... Bhaggú Khán                 | ... 45th               | ... 17th          | 325 "                                            |
| 10 | Kárnáma               | ... Lucknow              | ... Weekly                | ... Muhammad Yáqúb,             | ... 17th               | ... 18th          | 250 "                                            |
| 21 | Káshí Pattriká        | ... Benares              | ... Hindi-Urdu, "         | ... Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | ... 14th               | ... 15th          | 475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 22 | Káyasth Akhbár        | ... Lucknow              | ... Urdu                  | ... Rudra Prasád                | ... 8th                | ... 13th          | 1,200 copies.                                    |
| 23 | Káyasth Reformer      | ... Bareilly             | ... "                     | ... Thákur Prasád               | ... "                  | ... "             | 350 "                                            |
| 24 | Káyasth Samákhár      | ... Allahabad            | ... Monthly               | ... Bhagwán Prasád              | ... For November       | ... 16th          | 350 "                                            |
| 25 | Káyasth Shubh Chintak | ... Bareilly             | ... Weekly                | ... Thákur Prasád               | ... Nov. 9th           | ... 14th          | 200 "                                            |
| 26 | Káyasth Upkarak       | ... Agra                 | ... "                     | ... Náráyan Prasád              | ... 13th               | ... 18th          | 400 "                                            |
| 27 | Khichri Samákhár      | ... Mirzapur             | ... Hindi-Eng-lish.       | ... Mádhó Prasád                | ... 8th                | ... 12th          | 700 "                                            |
| 28 | Khurshid-i-Afaq       | ... Pilibhít             | ... Urdu                  | ... Mazhar A h s a n Khán.      | ... "                  | ... 15th          | 200 "                                            |
| 29 | Mashir-i-Qaisar       | ... Lucknow              | ... Monthly               | ... Ghulam Muham-mad.           | ... For November       | ... 13th          | 200 "                                            |
| 30 | Mauj-i-Narbudda       | ... H o s h a n g -abad. | ... Weekly                | ... Abdal Karím                 | ... Nov. 8th           | ... 12th          | 200 "                                            |
| 31 | Máhr-i-Nimroz         | ... Bijnor               | ... "                     | ... Karím-ul-lah                | ... 14th               | ... 17th          | 380 "                                            |
| 32 | Mufid-i-Am            | ... Agra                 | ... Tri-monthly           | ... Ahmad Khán                  | ... 10th               | ... 15th          | 200 "                                            |
| 33 | Nairang               | ... "                    | ... Weekly                | ... Pyáreshwar Náth,            | ... "                  | ... 14th          | 300 "                                            |
| 34 | Naiyar-i-Azam         | ... Moradabad,           | ... "                     | ... Amjad Alí                   | ... "                  | ... "             | 250 "                                            |
| 35 | Najm-ul-Akbár         | ... Etáwah               | ... "                     | ... Rúh-ul-lah Khán             | ... 8th                | ... 13th          | 175 "                                            |
| 36 | Najm-ul-Hind          | ... Moradabad,           | ... "                     | ... Avtár Krishn                | ... Oct. 23rd          | ... 17th          | 225 "                                            |
| 37 | Nasim-i-Agra          | ... Agra                 | ... "                     | ... Jamná Dás Biswás,           | ... Nov. 15th          | ... 18th          | 400 "                                            |
| 38 | Nizam-ul-Mulk         | ... Moradabad,           | ... "                     | ... Fahim-ul-dín                | ... 8th                | ... 12th          | 100 "                                            |
| 39 | Oudh Akhbár           | ... Lucknow              | ... Dai y                 | ... Sheo Prasád                 | ... Nov. 12th to 18th, | ... 12th to 18th, | 540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)  |

*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                        | LOCALITY.         | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME<br>OF<br>PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE<br>OF<br>RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 40  | <i>Oudh Punch</i>            | ... Lucknow ...   | Urdu      | Weekly                              | Sajjad Husain            | Oct. 23rd      | Nov. 17th              | 425 copies.  |
| 41  | <i>Prayag Samachar</i>       | ... Allahabad ... | Hindi     | "                                   | Dewaki Nandan            | Nov. 10th      | " 12th                 | 450 "        |
| 42  | <i>Rafi-ul-Akbar</i>         | ... Benares ...   | Urdu      | "                                   | Ghulam Husain            | " "            | " 13th                 | 300 "        |
| 43  | <i>Rahbar</i>                | ... Moradabad ... | "         | "                                   | Partab Kishun            | " 8th          | " "                    | 100 "        |
| 44  | <i>Saijan Kirti Sudhakar</i> | ... Udaipur ...   | Hindi     | "                                   | Banshi Dhar              | " 10th         | " 14th                 | 103 "        |
| 45  | <i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>         | ... Moradabad ... | Urdu      | "                                   | Banwari Lal              | " 4th          | " 12th                 | 125 "        |
| 46  | <i>Tamannat</i>              | ... Lucknow ...   | "         | "                                   | Puran Chand              | Oct. 24th      | " 18th                 | 125 "        |

LUCKNOW :  
The 22nd November 1890. }

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